# Amendments to the Specification

At page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner objects to the disclosure because of the following informalities:

At page 10, line 30 of the specification "rotor assemblies 49" does not appear on any of the Figures; and

At page 11, line 24 of the specification "stub shafts 46" is incorrect. The reference numeral should be "stub shafts 36".

In response, please amend the specification by deleting the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 29 continuing to page 11, line 13, and replacing the deleted paragraph with the following paragraph marked up to show the changes made:

"As best seen in Figs. 1 and 2, rotor assembly 18 is constructed by axially sliding rotor assemblies 49 ring assemblies 48 onto rotor 38 such that lobes 42 of rotor 38 extend through a corresponding lobe-shaped cutouts 76 in magnet retention ring 50 and gaps 86 defined by laminated pole pieces 70 of corresponding stacks 80 of ring assemblies 48. Retaining bars 74 projecting from end surfaces 72 of magnet retention elements 56 are seated within corresponding retaining bar receipt cavities 54 in second sides 50b of magnet retention ring 50 of adjacent ring assemblies 48a, Figs. 2 and 5, as heretofore described, in order to interlock adjacent ring assemblies 48. Magnets 52a-52d are slid axially along corresponding lands 40a-40d of outer surface 40 of rotor 38 such that magnets 52a-52d extend through corresponding magnet cutouts 78 in ring assemblies 48 and such that magnets 52a-52d are disposed between corresponding pairs of stacks 80 of laminated pole pieces 70 in ring assemblies 48. It is contemplated

to provide shims 92 between magnets 52a-52b and radially inner surfaces 58 of corresponding magnet retention elements 56 of each ring assembly 48 so as to prevent radial movement of magnets 52a-52d during the rotation of rotor assembly 18, and thermal growth of the rotor 18 as the machine warms during operation."

Please also amend the specification by deleting the paragraph beginning on page 11, at line 14 continuing to line 27, and replacing the deleted paragraph with the following paragraph marked up to show the changes made:

"After ring assemblies 48 and magnets 52a-52d are assembled on rotor 38, second end plate 96 is secured to terminal end 38a of rotor 38 to maintain ring assemblies 48 and magnets 52a-d thereon. Second end plate 96 includes a plurality of circumferentially spaced bolt openings 98 which are axially aligned with corresponding bolt receipt apertures 100 formed in terminal end 38a of rotor 38. Bolts 102 extend through corresponding openings 98 in second end plate 96 and into bolt receipt apertures 100 in terminal end 38a of rotor 38 so as to interconnect second end plate 96 to rotor 38. Second end plate 96 includes a central aperture 104 for allowing stub shaft 106, operatively connected to terminal end 38a of rotor 38 in any conventional manner, to pass therethrough. As best seen in Fig. 1, stub shafts 46 36 and 106 pass through corresponding bearings 108 and 110, respectively, in sidewalls 112 and 114, respectively, of enclosure 12 so as to rotatably support rotor assembly 18. In its assembled condition, it can be appreciated that electromechanical machine 10 may be utilized as an electric motor or a generator."

### Amendments to the Claims

At pages 2 – 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejects claims 1, 3 – 4, 10, 13 – 14, and 18 – 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Noodleman (U.S. Patent No. 3,979,821). At page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that claims 2, 5 – 9, 11 – 12, and 15 – 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. Please amend claims 1, 5, 10 and 12, cancel claims 2 and 11, and add new claims 30 - 36 as set forth below in the Listing of Claims.

### <u>Listing of Claims:</u>

Claim 1 (currently amended): A rotor assembly for an electromechanical machine, comprising:

a rotor connectable to a shaft for rotational movement therewith, the rotor extending along an axis and having first and second circumferentially spaced lobes projecting radially therefrom;

first and second sets of laminated pole pieces, each set of pole pieces receivable on a corresponding lobe; and

a magnet disposed between the sets of pole pieces; and

a magnet retention ring for preventing radial movement of the magnet, the
magnet retention ring having a radially outer edge and comprising a backing plate
having first and second cutouts therein for receiving corresponding lobes therethrough
and a magnet retention element projecting from a first side of the backing plate and

extending between the first and second sets of laminated pole pieces.

Claim 2 (cancelled)

Claim 3 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 1 wherein each lobe projecting from the rotor includes a neck terminating at an enlarged head.

Claim 4 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 3 wherein each of the laminated pole pieces is generally C-shaped and includes first and second ends separated by a predetermined distance for accommodating the neck of a corresponding lobe therebetween.

Claim 5 (currently amended): The rotor assembly of claim 2 1 wherein the magnet retention element includes a radially outer surface extending between the first and second sets of laminated pole pieces and an inner surface directed towards the magnet.

Claim 6 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 5 further comprising a shim positioned between the inner surface of the magnet retention element and the magnet for preventing radial movement of the magnet during rotation of the rotor.

Claim 7 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 1 wherein each set of laminated pole pieces includes a plurality of first pole pieces having a first radial thickness and a

plurality of second pole pieces having a second radial thickness.

Claim 8 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 7 wherein the plurality of first pole pieces of a corresponding set of laminated pole pieces are positioned adjacent each other to form a first stack and wherein the plurality of second pole pieces of the corresponding set of laminated pole pieces are positioned adjacent each other to form a second stack.

Claim 9 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 7 wherein the first radial thickness is greater than the second radial thickness.

Claim 10 (currently amended): A rotor assembly for an electromechanical machine, comprising:

a rotor connectable to a shaft for rotational movement therewith, the rotor extending along an axis and having a plurality of circumferentially spaced lobes projecting radially therefrom;

a plurality of ring assemblies supported on the rotor, each ring assembly including comprising a plurality of circumstantially circumferentially spaced poles supported on corresponding lobes and a magnet retention ring having a radially outer edge and including a backing plate having a plurality of cutouts therein for receiving corresponding lobes therethrough; and

a plurality of magnets circumferentially spaced about the rotor and extending through the ring assemblies, each magnet being generally parallel to the axis of the rotor and being disposed between corresponding pairs of poles of each ring assembly; and

a plurality of circumferentially spaced magnet retention elements projecting from a first side of the backing plate, each magnet retention element extending between corresponding pairs of poles, wherein said magnet retention ring prevents radial movement of said plurality of magnets.

Claim 11 (cancelled)

Claim 12 (currently amended): The rotor assembly of claim 41 10 wherein each magnet retention element of each magnet retention ring has a retaining bar projecting from a corresponding terminal end thereof and wherein each backing plate includes a second side having a plurality of circumferentially spaced retaining bar receipt cavities formed therein, each retaining bar receipt cavity adapted for receiving a corresponding retaining bar of an adjacent magnet retention ring in a mating relationship.

Claim 13 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 10 wherein each of the poles of each ring assembly includes a plurality of laminated pole pieces.

Claim 14 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 13 wherein the rotor includes first and second ends and wherein one of the plurality of ring assemblies is positioned adjacent the first end of the rotor.

Claim 15 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 14 wherein the laminated pole pieces of each of the poles of the one of the plurality of ring assemblies positioned adjacent the first end of the rotor includes a plurality of first pole pieces having a first radial thickness and a plurality of second pole pieces having a second radial thickness.

Claim 16 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 15 wherein the first radial thickness of the first poles pieces is greater than the second radial thickness of the second pole pieces.

Claim 17 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 16 wherein the first poles pieces are positioned adjacent the first end of the rotor.

Claim 18 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 13 wherein each of the laminated pole pieces includes a generally arcuate, radially outer edge.

Claim 19 (original): The rotor assembly of claim 13 wherein each of the laminated pole pieces includes a leading edge and a trailing edge which are asymmetrical.

Claims 20 -29 (withdrawn)

Claim 30 (new): A rotor assembly for an electromechanical machine, comprising:

an end plate having first and second opposite sides;

a rotatable shaft connected to said second side of said end plate so as to translate rotation of shaft to endplate;

a rotor extending from and connected to said first side of said end plate, wherein said rotor comprises a terminal end and a radially outer surface from which extend a plurality of circumferentially spaced lobes;

a plurality of ring assemblies supported on said rotor, wherein each ring assembly comprises:

a plurality of stacks of laminated pole pieces received on said corresponding lobes; and

a magnet retention ring for preventing radial movement of a plurality of magnets, each of said magnet retention rings comprising:

first and second opposite sides;

a plurality of circumferentially spaced lobe-shaped cutouts
dimensioned to allow said magnet retention ring to be slid axially onto said
lobes of said rotor; and

a plurality of circumferentially spaced magnet cutouts therein for allowing said corresponding magnets to pass therethrough and be disposed between pairs of said stacks of said laminated pole pieces in said ring assemblies;

a plurality of circumferentially spaced retaining bar receipt cavities provided in said second side of said magnet retention ring;

a plurality of circumferentially spaced magnet retention elements projecting from

said first side of said magnet retention ring, wherein each of said magnet retention elements terminates at an end surface from which axially projects a retaining bar axially aligned with a corresponding retaining bar receipt cavity formed in said second side of said magnet retention ring such that said retaining bar may be axially received within a corresponding retaining bar receipt cavity formed in a second side of said magnet retention ring of an adjacent ring assembly so as to interlock adjacent ring assemblies; and

a second end plate secured to said terminal end of said rotor to maintain said ring assemblies and said magnets thereon.

Claim 31 (new): A rotor assembly for an electromechanical machine, comprising: a rotor,

a plurality of lobes projecting radially from said rotor,

a plurality of ring assemblies supported on said rotor, wherein each of said ring assemblies comprises:

a magnet retention ring for preventing radial movement of a plurality of magnets, said magnet retention ring comprising a plurality of lobe-shaped cutouts dimensioned to allow said magnet retention ring to be slid axially onto the lobes of the rotor; and

a plurality of stacks of laminated pole pieces, each of said stacks of laminated pole pieces being received on a corresponding lobe, wherein each of said corresponding lobes retains said corresponding stack of laminated pole

pieces thereon and one of said magnets is positioned between each of said stacks, and

a plurality of magnet retention elements projecting from a first side of said magnet retention ring, each of said magnet retention elements extending between each of said stacks of laminated pole pieces,

whereupon rotational movement of said rotor, said magnets are prevented from moving radially by said magnet retention ring and said stacks of laminated pole pieces are prevented from moving radially by said lobes.

Claim 32 (new): A rotor assembly for an electromechanical machine, comprising: a rotor,

a plurality of stacks of laminated pole pieces disposed on said rotor,

a plurality of magnets wherein one of said magnets is disposed between each of said stacks of laminated pole pieces,

a first means for retaining each of said magnets between each of said stacks of laminated pole pieces, and

a second means for retaining each of said stacks of laminated pole pieces on said rotor,

whereupon rotational movement of said rotor, said magnets are prevented from moving radially by said first means and said stacks of laminated pole pieces are prevented from moving radially by said second means.

Claim 33 (new): The rotor assembly of claim 1, wherein said rotor has a terminal end, said first set of laminated pole pieces having a radial thickness T are adjacent said terminal end and said second set of laminated pole pieces have a radial thickness T' wherein T' is greater than T.

Claim 34 (new): The rotor assembly of claim 33, wherein said first and said second sets of laminated pole pieces have an inner edge contiguous with an outer surface of said corresponding lobe.

Claim 35 (new): The rotor assembly of claim 1, wherein said first and second sets of laminated pole pieces have a leading and a trailing edge and a recess is provided within each of said edges.

Claim 36 (new): The rotor assembly of claim 1, wherein said magnet has a trapezoidal shape.

## **REMARKS**

At page 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner objects to claim 18 because, in the Examiner's view, the word "arcuate" is misspelled. The Applicant disagrees with the Examiner and refers the Examiner to page 66 of <u>The American College Dictionary</u> (See Exhibit A attached hereto) wherein the word "arcuate", meaning "bent or curved like a bow", is spelled "arcuate". Therefore, the spelling of this word in claim 18 is correct and no amendment to the claim is required. Reconsideration and withdrawal of this objection is respectfully requested.

At pages 2 - 4 of the Office Action the Examiner rejects claims 1, 3 – 4, 10, 13 – 14, and 18 – 19 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Noodleman (U.S. Patent No. 3,979,821). Also at page 4 of the Office Action the Examiner states that claims 2, 5 – 9, 11 – 12, and 15 – 17 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. In response, the Applicant has amended rejected independent claim 1 to include the limitation of allowable dependent claim 2, now cancelled. The Applicant has also amended rejected independent claim 10 to include the limitation of allowable dependent claim 11, now cancelled. The reference of Noodleman does not anticipate, nor does it teach or suggest, the invention set forth in the claims as amended. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of this rejection is respectfully requested.

New claim 30 finds support in the specification beginning at page 8, line 25 and continuing to page 11, line 16. New claim 31 finds support in the specification beginning at page 9, line 3 and continuing to page 10, line 28. New claim 32 finds

support in the specification at page 9, line 3 and continuing to page 11, line 9. Support for new claim 33 is found in the specification at page 11, line 28 to page 12, line 5 and support for new claim 34 is found at page 12, lines 6 - 12. Finally, new claim 36 finds support in the specification at page 4, lines 6 - 8.

# Conclusion

In view of the above amendments and remarks it is believed that all of the claims, as amended, in addition to the new claims are in a condition for allowance. Reconsideration by the Examiner of the claims is respectfully requested and the allowance thereof is courteously solicited.

If it is believed that further discussion or amendment would help to advance the prosecution of the captioned matter, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned.

Respectfully submitted,

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July 15, 2003

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Attorney Docket No. 20776-114

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Frigid Zone, 23°28' from the North Pole.

Arctic Ocean, an ocean N of North America, Asia, and the Arctic Circle ab. 5.400,000 sq. mi.

Arctic Zone, the section of the earth's surface lying between the Arctic Circle and the North Pole.

Arcturus (ärk työör'as. -töör'-), n. Astron. a bright star of the first magnitude in the constellation Boötes. [t. L, t. Gk.: m. Arktouros, lit., guard of the Bear, f. ârktos a bear, the Great Bear + oâros guardian]

arcuate (är'kyöö't, -āt'), adj. bent or curved like a bow. Also, ar'cu-at'ed. [t. L: m. s. arcuātus, pp.]

arctic



arcu-ate (&r/kyō) ft, -at/) ad/. bent or curved like a bow. Also, ar/cu-at/ed. [t. L: m. s. arcuduts, pp.]

-ard, a noun suffix, orig. intensive but now often depreciative or without special force, as in coward, drunkard, wizard. Also, -art. [t. OF: -ard, -art, t. G: m. -hart, -hard hardy, c. HABD]

ar-deb (&r/d&b), n. a unit of capacity used for dry measure in Egypt and neighboring countries, officially equivalent in Egypt to 5.62 U. S. bushels, but varying greatly in different localities. [t. Ar.: m. ardabb, t. Gk.: m. artabb, t. O Pers.: m. artaba]

Ar-den (&r/dan), n. Forest of, a forest district formerly in central and E England, now restricted to N Warwickshire: scene of Shakespeare's As You Like It.

ar-den-cy (&r/dans)), n. warmth of feeling; ardor.

Ar-dennes (&rden'), n. Forest of, a wooded plateau along the Meuse river, in NE France, SE Belgium, and Luxemburg: German counteroffensive, Dec., 1944-Jan., 1945.

ar-dent (&r/dant), adj.

1. glowing with feeling. earnestness, or zeal; passionate; fervent: ardent; vows, an ardent patriot. 2. glowing; ffashing. 3. burning, fiery, or hot. [t. L: s. ardens, ppr., burning; r. ME ardaunt, t. OF: m. ardaunt, deatily, adv. —Syn. 1. fervid, eager, enthusiastic; vehement.

ar-dent spirits, strong alcoholic liquors made by distillation, as brandy, whiskey, or gin.

ar-du-ous (&r/joo ss), adj. 1. requiring great exertion; laborious; difficult: an arduous enterprise. 2. energetic; strenuous: making an arduous enterprise. 2. energ

are! (är; unstressed ər), v. pres. indic. pl. of the verbbe. [d. OE (Northumbrian) aron]
are? (ār, är), n. Metric System. a surface measure equal to 100 square meters, or 119.6 square yards; a hundredth of a hectare. [t. F, t. L: m. s. ārea anea.]
ar-ea (âr/'tə, n., pl. areas, (in Biol., often) areae (âr/-15/). 1. any particular extent of surface; region; tract: the settled area. 2. extent, range, or scope: the whole area of science. 3. a piece of unoccupied ground; an open space. 4. the space or site on which a building stands; the yard attached to or surrounding a house. 5. Brit. areaway (def. 1). 6. Math. amount of surface (plane or curved); two-dimensional extent. 7. Anat., Physiol. a zone of the cerebral cortex with a specific function. [t. L: piece of level ground, open space] —ar/e-al, ad/. ar-e-away (âr/ya wā/), n. 1. a sunken area leading to a cellar or basement entrance, or in front of basement or cellar windows. 2. U.S. a passageway.
ar-e-ca (ăr/oka, orō/-), n. 1. any palm of the genus Arca, of tropical Asia and the Malay Archipelago, esp. A. Catechu, the betel palm, which bears a nut (the areca nut). 2. the nut itself. 3. any of various palms formerly referred to the genus Arca. Also, areca palm for 1, 3. [t. Pg., t. Malayalam: m. ādekka, ult. t. Tamil] Arecibo (ä/rēsē/bō), n. a seaport in N Puerto Rico. 28,659 (1950).
are-na (orō/na), n. 1. the oval space in a Roman amphitheater for combats or other performances. 2. the scene of any contest. 3. a field of conflict or endeavor: the arena of politics. [t. L: sand, sandy place]
ar-ena-ceous (är/ənā/shəs), adj. sandlike; sandy. [t. L: m. arēāceus sandy]
ar-enic-o-lous (är/ənā/shəs), adj. inhabiting sand.

are-na-ceous (år/a nā/shəs), adj. sandlike; sandy. [t. L: m. arēnāceus sandy]
are-nic-o-lous (år/a nîk/ə ləs), adj. inhabiting sand. [f. s. L arēna sand + -(1)colous]
aren't (ärnt for 1, änt for 2), 1. contraction of are not. 2. Chiefiy Brit. an't (def. 2).
are-o-cen-tric (âr/Yōsĕn/trYk), adj. Astron. having the planet Mars as conter. [f. areo- (comb. form of Ares) + centric]
a-re-o-la (3 rē/3 la), n., pl. -lae (-lē/), -las. Biol. 1. a ring of color, as around a pustule or the human nipple.

b., blend of, blended; c., cognate with; d., dialect, diale tal; der., derived from; f., formed from; g., going back to;

2. a small interstice, as between the fibers of connective tissue. [t. L, dim. of ārea area] —are/o·lar, adj.
—are-o·late (ərē/əlit, -lāt/), adj. —are-o·la-tion

-are-o-late (are/alit.-lat/), adj. —are-o-lation (ar/ala/shan), n.

are-ole (ar/fol/), n. Biol. an areola. [t. F, t. L: m. areola, dim. of ārea open space]

Are-op-a-gite (ār/fop/a)it/, -git/), n. Gk. Hist. a member of the council of the Areopagus. —Are-op-a-git-ic (ăr/fop/a)it/fop/a)it/fop/a)it/fop/a, n. a pamphlet (1644) by Milton, advocating freedom of the press.

Are-op-a-gus (ār/fop/ags), n. 1. a hill in Athens, Greece, to the west of the Acropolis. 2. Gk. Hist. the council which met on this hill, originally having wide public functions but later a purely judicial body. 3. any high tribunal. [t. L. t. Gk.: m. Areiopagos hill of Ares (Mars.) Cf. Acts, 17, 19, 22]

Are-qui-pa (ā/fèkē/pā), n. a city in S Peru. 79,185

Are-qui-pa (ä/rŏkĕ/pä), n. a city in S Peru. 79,185 (1940).

(1940).

Ares (âr/ēz), n. the Greek god of war, identified by the Romans with Mars. [t. L, t. Gk.]

arête (ərāt/), n. Phys. Geog. a sharp ridge of a mountain; the divide between two glaciated valleys. [t. F, g. L arista awn, spine]

are-thu-sa (âr/ɔthōō/zə), n. 1. any plant of the North American genus Arethusa, consisting of one species, A. bulbosa, a small bog orchid with a pink, or occasionally white, flower. 2. (ap.) Gk. Myth. a nymph metamorphosed into a spring on the island of Ortygia (near Syracuse, Sicily) to save her from the pursuing river god, Alpheus.

Are-ti-no (â/rētē/nō), n. Pietro (pyð/trō), 1492-1556, Italian satirist and dramatist.

Arez-zo (ārēt/tsō), n. a city in central Italy. 69,000 (est. 1954).

Arg., Argentina.

tral Italy. 69,000 (est. 1954).

Arg., Argentina.
arg., argentum.
argal¹ (ār'gəl), n. argol:
argal² (ār'gəl), n. argali.
argali (ār'gəl), n., pl. -li. a wild
sheep of Asia, Ovis ammon, with long,
thick, spirally curved horns. Also,
argal. [t. Mongolian]
argent (ār'jənt), n. 1. Archaic or
Poetic. silver. 2. something resembling it. 3. Obs. money. —adj. 4.
like silver; silvery-white. [t. F, g. L argentum silver]
argental (ār jēn'təl), adj. of, pertaining to, containing or resembling silver.
argenteus]

Argenteus]
Argenteuil (arzhäntœ/i), n. a city in N France, on the Seine near Paris. 63.316 (1954).
Argentic (argin/th), adj. Chem. of or containing silver, with a valence greater than the corresponding ar-

silver, with a valence greater than the corresponding an gentous compound.

argentifer ous (är/jəntǐf/ərəs), adj. silver-bearing. [f. s. L argentum silver + (1) FERONDA, Argentina (är/jəntē/na; Sp. är/hēntē/nä), n. a republic in S South America. 19.470.000 pop. (est. 1956); 1.084.120 sq. mi. Cap.: Buenos Aires.

1,084,120 sq. mi. Cap.: Buenos Aires.

Ar-gen-tine (är/jəntēn/, -tin/), n. 1. a native or inhabitant of Argentina. —adj. 2. of or pertaining to Argentina. Also, Ar-gen-tine-an (är/jən t/n/ion).

Ar-gen-tine (är/jən tin, -tin/), adj. 1. pertaining to or resembling silver. [f. s. Largentum silver + -INE<sup>1</sup>] —n.

2. a silvery substance obtained from fish scales, used in making imitation pearls. [f. s. Largentum silver + -INE<sup>2</sup>]

making imitation pearls. [f.s. Largentum silver +-INE\*]

Ar gentite (är/jəntit/), n. a mineral, silver sulfide,

Ag28, a dark lead-gray sectile mineral occurring in crystals and massive: an important ore of silver. [f. s. L argentum silver +-ITE!]

ar gentous (är jen/təs), adj. Chem. containing monovalent silver (Ag+1), as argentous chloride, AgCl.

Ar gentum (är jen/təm), n. Chem. silver. [t. L]

ar gil (är/ji), n. clay, esp. potter's clay. [var. of argill (är/ji), chem. (är/jal/shas), adj. L. of the nature

gil(l)e, t. L: m. argilla, t. Gk.: white clay]

ar·gil·la·ceous (är/jəlā/shəs), adj. 1. of the nature
of or resembling clay; clayey. 2. containing a considerable amount of clayey matter.

ar·gil·lite (är/jəlit/), n. any compact sedimentary
rock composed mainly of clay minerals. [f. s. L argilla
white clay + -rræ¹]

ar·gi·nine (är/jənin/), n. one of the essential amino
acids. CaH1402N4, which make up plant and animal
proteins, present in the sperm of salmon and herring;

Ar·giva (är/ij», civ) adi. 1 of or pertaining to Argos;

Ar·give (ar/jiv, -giv), adj. 1. of or pertaining to Argos.

2. Greek. —n. 3. a native of Argos. 4. any Greek.

Ar·go (ar/go), n. 1. Astron. a very large southern constellation, now divided into four, lying largely south of Canls Major. 2. Gk. Legend. the ship in which Jason sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece.

ar·gol (är/gol), n.crude tartar. Also argal. [ME argolle,
t. AF: m. argoll]

Ar.go·lis (är/gəlĭs), n. 1. an ancient district in SE Greece. 2. Gulf of, a gulf of the Aegean, in SE Greece. ar·gon (ar/gon), n. a colorless, odorless, chemically inactive, monatomic, gaseous element. Symbol: Ar; at. no.: 18; at. wt.: 39.94. [t. NL, t. Gk., prop. neut. of Argonaut

http://do.naut (ar/gonôt/), n. 1. (the band that sailed to Colchis Argo in search of the Golden Frankrated to California in 1848 covery of gold there. 3. (l.c.) the Argonauta, t. Gk.: m. Argonautas sailor) —Ar/go-mar/tic, adi.

Argonne Forest (är/rough Fr. argon'), a souded region in NE Grance; battles, 1918,

Argos (är/gös, -ges), n. ancient city in SE eolist a powerful rival of sparta. Athens, and parta, corintia

tharta. Athens, and crinth.

If EO-Sy (är'gəsî), n., pl.-sies hip, esp. one with a rich cargo.

II. m. Ragusea a vessel of Rame Ragusea a vessel (if F; orig. unknown) — ar the care for or against a thing: the pastel law. 2. to contend in the with someone. — v.t. 3. to contend in the with someone. — v.t. 3. to contend in the with someone. — v.t. 3. to contend in the some rague that something and the some proper of the contend of the support or refute an asser a had a some ragusea and the support or refute an asser a had a some ragusea and the support or refute an asser a had a some ragusea and the support or refute an asser a had a support or refute a support or refute a support or refute a support or refute a

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continuent (är/gyəmənt), n.

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continuent (är/gyəmənt), n.

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f. finetion) an independent

cor proof. 8. Obs. a matt

cor proof. 8.

onclusion so set forth.

The number of a tive (ar/gyamer transparent; disputations, as mention tively, adv.—ar/gr.

The number of a tively, adv.—ar/gr.

The number of a tively and the holing of a tively goal, and the helfer of a tively goal of a tively goal or vigilant person. 3. (L. come genera. Argusianus an a cachine spoils.)

configurera Argustanus an coolding pols.

Note the spots.

Note the spots.

Note the spots.

Two or more colors, used in comparative spots.

Two or more colors, used in comparative spots.

Note the spots.

Note

hars.

ec ev roi dir/jarāl/, -rðl/), n. P and a protein, applied to n car eptic. 2. (cap.) a trader est argyros silver + -ol (un

with or without alteratic

active, Text, York, a suffix used in the neutropie in and ad Not act the infinite infinite. She gave The best caped from the labyrinth.

de dare Srt; öbb, öqual;